

[Mr. C. Jebamony Nadar.]

consolidation comes into force, the existing laws governing the inheritance of different communities could very well nullify the new law of consolidation unless it could abolish the law of partition. Therefore, it is necessary that partners in "consolidation" must aim at uniformity as to the mode of evolution of their properties after their death. Further the provisions of the different laws of succession, inheritance and partition as they are in vogue now, must necessarily change if the new law of consolidation should be effective.

The House adjourned for lunch at 1 P. M. and re-assembled at 2 P. M.

OATH OF OFFICE.

Mr. A. Lakshminarayana Aiyar, Financial Secretary to Government, was sworn in.

MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR: Then again if we want to consolidate, effective changes should be made in the personal law as well as the law relating to alienation.

MR. PUTHUPALLY S. KRISHNA PILLAI: For the purpose of consolidation, why should there be a change in such laws?

MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR: It is very necessary to change the law for the purpose of consolidation. Suppose ten adjacent owners should agree among themselves to consolidate their holdings and suppose one of them alone is not willing. Then some law is necessary to bring his property into consolidation. Similarly if there is a decree against one of the ten there must be provision to prevent his portion of the property being sold and thereby separated from the consolidated block. So if you want to consolidate and avoid further fragmentation you must have unity in the law of succession and a change of personal law as well as the law of alienation.

Travancore is a land of small holdings. There are ever so many poor families owning altogether only four or five cents of land in which stands many many dwelling houses belonging to the different members of the family. Will it be reasonable if we enforce consolidation in such house sites? The depressed classes have their houses as tenants-at-will in the lands of charitable land-lords who also permit these poor people to cultivate small plots of land around their houses probably in consideration of faithful service that is being rendered as watchers or care takers of their gardens. Under the name of consolidation are we to evict these poor fellows and make them homeless? We have got the litigation breeding Oodugur system. As was pointed out here one or two years ago, for a property in Vilavancode, there were as many as 700 shares. How, these persons must come in for consolidation? Suppose they agree to consolidate their holdings what should be their right over the property after consolidation? Are they to have individual right or only corporate right? These are questions demanding serious consideration.